

JOINT MEETING

Jan. 23, 1984

[H. Con. Res. 238]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, January 25, 1984, at 9 o'clock post meridiem, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Communications
from President.

Agreed to January 23, 1984.

CONDEMNATION OF THE "TURKISH FEDERATED STATE OF CYPRUS"

Feb. 3, 1984

[H. Con. Res. 220]

Whereas the United States recognizes the Government of the Republic of Cyprus as the sole legitimate government of Cyprus; Whereas on November 15, 1983, the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" declared itself to be an independent state on Cyprus;

Whereas this unjustified action clearly contradicts the stated United States objectives of calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cyprus, including Turkish occupation troops, and for a unified Cyprus under one government;

Whereas this declaration is objected to by the Secretary General of the United Nations and preempts negotiations under United Nations auspices to resolve the 9-year-old dispute on Cyprus;

Whereas this unilateral declaration of independence has been recognized by the Government of Turkey, and prior to this action, the Government of Turkey had been the only government to recognize the self-proclaimed "Turkish Federated State" in northern Cyprus; and

Whereas this action greatly accelerates tensions between two North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, Greece and Turkey, thereby undermining United States security interests in the Mediterranean region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),
That the Congress condemns the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" for declaring itself to be an independent state on Cyprus. Furthermore, the Congress declares that this unilateral declaration of independence should not be recognized by the United States as a legitimate act and is inconsistent with the objectives of United States policy with respect to a political settlement on Cyprus.

Agreed to February 3, 1984.

ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA— CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR SELF- DETERMINATION, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Feb. 7, 1984

[S. Con. Res. 80]

Whereas the United States, since its inception, has been committed to the principle of self-determination;

Whereas the United States has adhered to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other relevant instruments relating to human rights;

Whereas the United States has supported the Declaration of Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 1514 (XV) of December 14, 1960, and has taken note of the resolution on the question of the Baltic States, adopted by the European Parliament in its session on January 13, 1983, in Strasbourg, France;

Whereas the three Baltic republics, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, did not become member republics of the Soviet Union voluntarily, but rather were occupied militarily and subsequently incorporated by force into the Soviet Union and have since been governed by governments approved by, and subservient to, the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the United States has consistently refused to recognize the unlawful Soviet occupation of the Baltic States and has continued to maintain diplomatic relations with representatives of the independent republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States, as a member of the United Nations, should fulfill its obligations, on the basis of the appropriate international instruments, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania;

(2) the President, acting through the Secretary of State and the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, should take all necessary steps to bring the question of self-determination of the Baltic States before all appropriate forums of the United Nations, especially before the next session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission as a priority topic under agenda item 9 entitled "The Rights of Peoples to Self-Determination and its Application to Peoples Under Colonial or Alien Domination" and to discuss specifically in those forums—

(A)(i) the continued reports of widespread violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, including the freedom of expression, the freedom to worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience, the freedom to celebrate one's cultural heritage, and the freedom to choose one's place of residence; and

(ii) the persecution of persons seeking to exercise such rights;

(B) the United States most profound concern that the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania be granted the right to self-determination, to choose their own form of government, their own economic, political, and social system without any outside intervention, subversion, coercion, or constraint of any kind; and

(C) a political resolution of the situation in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on the basis of—

(i) the withdrawal of Soviet troops from these states, and
(ii) respect for the independence, sovereignty, and

territorial integrity of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(iii) strict observance of the principle of nonintervention by one sovereign state in the internal and external affairs of another sovereign state.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

Agreed to February 7, 1984.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

Feb. 9, 1984

[H. Con. Res. 255]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 9, 1984, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, February 21, 1984, and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, February 9, 1984, or on Friday, February 10, 1984, pursuant to a motion made by the majority leader in accordance with this resolution, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, February 20, 1984.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the majority leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the minority leader of the House and the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to February 9, 1984.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST— CAPITOL ROTUNDA CEREMONY

Feb. 29, 1984

[S. Con. Res. 93]

Whereas pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to establish the United States Holocaust Memorial Council", approved October 7, 1980 (94 Stat. 1547), the United States Holocaust Memorial Council is directed to provide for appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust, as an annual, national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and to encourage and sponsor appropriate observances of such Days of Remembrance throughout the United States;

Whereas pursuant to such Act, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council has designated April 29, 1984, through May 6, 1984, as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust"; and